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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/761,919	01/20/2004	Julie A. Kadashevich	303606.3003-100	4101
44185 7590 02/14/2007 LOTUS AND RATIONAL SOFTWARE McGuinness & Manaras LLP 125 NAGOG PARK ACTON, MA 01720			EXAMINER URICK, MATTHEW T	
			ART UNIT 2113	PAPER NUMBER
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		02/14/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/761,919	Applicant(s) KADASHEVICH, JULIE A.	
	Examiner Matt Urick	Art Unit 2113	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11/30/06.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6, 8, 9, 15-22 and 24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 5, 7, 10-14 and 23 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 January 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Final Rejection

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-3, 6, 21, 22, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by McDermott (United States Patent No. 6,584,587 B1).

As per claim 1, McDermott discloses:

A method for identifying a runaway software agent operating in a computer system, said method comprising:

defining a time window for said agent (column 5 lines 10-15);

receiving a current time signal (column 5 lines 10-13);

determining a start time for said agent, said start time denoting when said agent began operating in said system (column 5 lines 10-15);

determining if said time window is exceeded using said start time and said current time (column 5 lines 49-56); and

identifying said agent if said time window is exceeded, said identifying includes identifying said agent as a runaway agent (column 5 lines 49-56).

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wherein said agent comprises a user developed task (column 2 lines 13-16).

As per claim 2, McDermott discloses:

The method of claim 1, wherein said time window includes an operating time limit for said agent (column 5 lines 10-15).

As per claim 3, McDermott discloses:

The method of claim 1, wherein said time window includes a starting event associated with said agent (column 5 lines 10-15: the status is set to "called").

As per claim 6, McDermott discloses:

The method of claim 1, further comprising: terminating said agent if said agent is identified (column 6 lines 7-15: the affected system receives a hardware reset; column 1 lines 26-30: a hardware reset may be performed only to the timed-out subsystem).

As per claim 21, McDermott discloses:

A computer program product including a computer readable medium, said computer readable medium having machine-readable instructions stored thereon for instructing a processor to perform a method for identifying a software agent operating in a computer system, said machine-readable instructions comprising:

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instructions for defining a time window associated with said agent; instructions for receiving a current time signal (column 5 lines 10-15);

instructions for determining a start time for said agent (column 5 lines 10-15);

determining if said time window has been exceeded using said start time and said current time (column 5 lines 49-56); and

instructions for flagging said agent as a runaway agent if said time window is exceeded (column 5 lines 49-56)

wherein said runaway agent comprises a user developed task (column 2 lines 13-16).

As per claim 22, McDermott discloses:

The computer program product of claim 21, wherein said time window includes an operating time limit for said agent (column 5 lines 10-15).

As per claim 24, McDermott discloses:

The computer program product of claim 21, said machine-readable instructions further comprising: instructions for terminating said agent if said agent is identified (column 6 lines 7-15: the affected system receives a hardware reset; column 1 lines 26-30: a hardware reset may be performed only to the timed-out subsystem).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McDermott (United States Patent No. 6,584,587 B1) in view of Adkisson (United States Patent Application Publication 2004/0237005 A1).

McDermott fails to disclose:

The method of claim 1, further comprising:

determining if another agent relies on said agent if said agent is a runaway agent; and
notifying said another agent relying on said runaway agent.

Adkisson discloses an alert method where system processes are prevented from issuing new requests to a failed system (§ 7). The system may do this by detecting if a set of instructions are associated with a failed resource, and if so, draining the instructions (§ 15). Adkisson discloses that the purpose of his invention is to prevent the widespread failure of a multiprocessor system due to the failure of one component (§ 5). McDermott also discloses that he wishes to prevent system-wide lockup due to the failures of one or more subsystems, (column 1 lines 11-21) and that his system can be adapted to other types of systems requiring such protection (column 6 lines 22-31).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

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invention to incorporate the error recovery system of Adkisson into the watchdog system of McDermott, preventing one subsystem from causing a system-wide crash.

Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McDermott (United States Patent No. 6,584,587 B1) in view of Microsoft Computer Dictionary (fifth edition)

As per claim 8, McDermott discloses:

A method for identifying a runaway software agent [operating in an HTTP environment] on a computer system coupled to a communications network, said method comprising:

identifying a thread [associated with said HTTP environment] using a thread identifier (column 4 line 63 – column 5 line 2: watchdog module selected to be executed);

initiating an agent from said thread (column 5 lines 3-5: watchdog module initiated);

defining a time window associated with said agent (column 5 lines 10-15);

obtaining a start time for said agent on said thread (column 5 lines 10-15);

receiving a current time signal (column 5 lines 10-15, column 5 lines 49-56); and

determining if said time window is exceeded using said start time and said current time signal (column 5 lines 49-56).

wherein said agent comprises a user developed task (column 2 lines 13-16).

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McDermott does not disclose:

identifying a thread associated with said HTTP environment...

Microsoft Computer Dictionary discloses HTTP as a universally used internet protocol. McDermott discloses that the method of his invention may be implemented by sending code including the method over a network (column 6 lines 50-65). HTTP could be used to send the data over the network, since it is a widely used internet protocol. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate an HTTP environment into the watchdog system of McDermott, as a means to implement the invention over a network.

As per claim 9, McDermott discloses:

The method of claim 8, further comprising: identifying said agent as a runaway agent if said time window is exceeded (column 5 lines 49-56).

Claims 15, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McDermott (United States Patent No. 6,584,587 B1) in view of Microsoft Computer Dictionary (fifth edition), as applied above, and in view of Burgess (United States Patent 5,796,633).

As per claim 15, McDermott and Microsoft Computer Dictionary fail to disclose:

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The method of claim 9, further comprising: specifying a set of ranking criteria for said runaway agent using a user interface, wherein said set of ranking criteria includes said user specified severity associated with said type of agent behavior.

Burgess discloses a system in which an alert thread monitors the performance information of a monitored computer (column 6 line 57 – column 7 line 4). The data may be stored with user defined alert levels corresponding to performance of different performance values (column 7 lines 4-8). The data may then be stored as an SQL file for presentation using database software (column 12 lines 8-17). Burgess discloses that his invention enables an administrator to retain large amounts of information and analyze the data for important trends and performance issues (column 2 lines 35-63). McDermott discloses that his system stores a table of alerts (column 4 lines 48-62), and that they may be analyzed later for diagnostic/debugging purposes (column 5 lines 57-60). Using Burgess' system would enable the user to diagnose or debug a large database of errors, as well as filter more important events with higher alert levels for consideration. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the performance monitoring system of Burgess into the watchdog system of McDermott, as a means for debugging and fault diagnosis.

As per claim 16, McDermott and Microsoft Computer Dictionary fail to disclose:

The method of claim 15, wherein said ranking further comprises fatal, failure, high warning and low warning.

Burgess discloses a system in which an alert thread monitors the performance information of a monitored computer (column 6 line 57 – column 7 line 4). The data may be stored with user defined alert levels (column 7 lines 4-8). The data may then be stored as an SQL file for presentation using database software (column 12 lines 8-17). Burgess discloses that his invention enables an administrator to retain large amounts of information and analyze the data for important trends and performance issues (column 2 lines 35-63). McDermott discloses that his system stores a table of alerts (column 4 lines 48-62), and that they may be analyzed later for diagnostic/debugging purposes (column 5 lines 57-60). Using Burgess' system would enable the user to diagnose or debug a large database of errors, as well as filter more important events with higher alert levels for consideration. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the performance monitoring system of Burgess into the watchdog system of McDermott, as a means for debugging and fault diagnosis.

Claims 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McDermott (United States Patent No. 6,584,587 B1) in view of Beavers (United States Patent Application Publication 2003/0221123 A1).

As per claim 17, McDermott discloses:

A method for managing a plurality of software agents operating in a computer system, said method comprising the steps of:

defining a time window for said plurality of agents (column 5 lines 10-15);

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identifying at least one of said plurality of agents exceeding said time window to produce an identified set (column 5 lines 49-56);

wherein said software agents comprises a user developed tasks (column 2 lines 13-16).

McDermott does not disclose:

filtering said identified set according to predetermined filtering parameters;

ordering said agents within said identified set; and

displaying said identified set, thereby managing the plurality of software agents operating in the computer system.

Beavers discloses a system in which a series of alerts are filtered according to whether or not they represent a particular pattern (§ 36 and figure 3). These incidents may be sorted and displayed according to threat level or the time they occurred (§ 42). Beavers discloses that this system enables an administrator to manage a large list of faults in order to take action (§ 43). McDermott discloses that his system stores a table of alerts (column 4 lines 48-62), and that they may be analyzed later for diagnostic/debugging purposes (column 5 lines 57-60). Using Beavers' system would enable the user to diagnose or debug a large database of errors, as well as filter more important events with higher alert levels for immediate consideration. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the alert filtering system of Beavers into the watchdog system of McDermott, as a means for debugging and fault diagnosis.

As per claim 18, McDermott fails to disclose:

The method of claim 17, wherein said ordering step produces a rank ordered list of said agents in said identified set.

Beavers discloses a system in which a series of alerts are filtered according to whether or not they represent a particular pattern (§ 36 and figure 3). These incidents may be sorted and displayed according to threat level or the time they occurred (§ 42). Beavers discloses that this system enables an administrator to manage a large list of faults in order to take action (§ 43). McDermott discloses that his system stores a table of alerts (column 4 lines 48-62), and that they may be analyzed later for diagnostic/debugging purposes (column 5 lines 57-60). Using Beavers' system would enable the user to diagnose or debug a large database of errors, as well as filter more important events with higher alert levels for immediate consideration. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the alert filtering system of Beavers into the watchdog system of McDermott, as a means for debugging and fault diagnosis.

As per claim 19, McDermott fails to disclose:

The method of claim 17, wherein said filtering parameters are defined by a user.

Beavers discloses a system in which a series of alerts are filtered according to whether or not they represent a particular pattern (§ 36 and figure 3). The series of

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alerts may be defined by a user (§ 46 - § 47). These incidents may be sorted and displayed according to threat level or the time they occurred (§ 42). Beavers discloses that this system enables an administrator to manage a large list of faults in order to take action (§ 43). McDermott discloses that his system stores a table of alerts (column 4 lines 48-62), and that they may be analyzed later for diagnostic/debugging purposes (column 5 lines 57-60). Using Beavers' system would enable the user to diagnose or debug a large database of errors, as well as filter more important events with higher alert levels for immediate consideration. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the alert filtering system of Beavers into the watchdog system of McDermott, as a means for debugging and fault diagnosis.

As per claim 20, McDermott fails to disclose:

The method of claim 17, further comprising: identifying members of said identified set having a thread associated therewith to produce a thread set.

Beavers discloses a system in which a series of alerts are filtered according to whether or not they represent a particular pattern (§ 36 and figure 3). The combinations of alerts may be stored according to what processes the error is related to (§ 45). These incidents may be sorted and displayed according to threat level or the time they occurred (§ 42). Beavers discloses that this system enables an administrator to manage a large list of faults in order to take action (§ 43). McDermott discloses that his system stores a table of alerts (column 4 lines 48-62), and that they may be analyzed later for

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diagnostic/debugging purposes (column 5 lines 57-60). Using Beavers' system would enable the user to diagnose or debug a large database of errors, as well as filter more important events with higher alert levels for immediate consideration. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the alert filtering system of Beavers into the watchdog system of McDermott, as a means for debugging and fault diagnosis.

Response to Arguments

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 101

The rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 has been withdrawn.

User developed task

Applicant argues that McDermott does not disclose a "user developed task." The definition of a user developed task can be found in applicant's specification ¶ 25:

"User developed software may take many forms and may utilize one or more scheduled or event driven agents. An example of user developed task 116 may be an order processing agent. The order processing agent may have an event driven portion that executes when a user opens an online ordering capability. Once the order is entered, a scheduled agent may operate on a predetermined cycle seeking management approvals for the order before sending it to a vendor for fulfillment."

This definition does not place any particular restrictions on what a user developed task is or is not. There is only an example of something that might be a user developed task. User developed *software* is also described as something that takes many forms and may optionally utilize scheduled or event driven agents. Nothing is not

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disclosed as to what, if any, extent a user is even involved in developing a user-developed task. Both of these definitions do not teach away from McDermott in any way, because there is nothing in the definition that restricts the two terms from a task mode, as defined by McDermott (column 2 lines 13-16).

Runaway Agent

Applicant argues that McDermott does not disclose:

"identifying said agent if said time window is exceeded, said identifying includes identifying said agent as a runaway agent"

McDermott discloses that if a task does not respond after a predetermined timeout, the status is marked as delinquent (i.e: has not responded in time) (McDermott column 5 lines 49-56). Applicant's definition of runaway is found in ¶ 5 of the specification, where it is disclosed that a task is defined as runaway "if it operates outside a predetermined time window having duration associated therewith (¶ 5)."

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 5, 7, 10-14, and 23 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matt Urick whose telephone number is (571) 272-0805. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Beausoliel can be reached on (571) 272-3645. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MTZ


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